

THE American Freedman.

[Address, 76 John Street; or P. O. Box 5,733.]

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No. 10.

The American Freedmans Union Commission,

76 John Street, New York City.

"The object of this Commission is the relief, education, and elevation of the Freedmen of the United States, and to aid and co-operate with the people of the South, without distinction of race or color, in the improvement of their condition upon the basis of industry, education, freedom, and Christian morality. No school or depot of supplies shall be maintained from the benefits of which any shall be excluded because of color."—ART. II. CONSTITUTION.

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THE AMERICAN FREEDMAN.

76 JOHN STREET, N. Y. CITY.

This journal is published as the central organ of the Freedmans Union Commission, for the benefit of the Branches and the information of all who are interested in the work of education in the South.

Copies will be furnished *without charge* to any Branch of the Commission for distribution in connection with their organs, or for such other use as may best subserve the interests of their work. Communications should be addressed to the General Secretary, Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, 76 John Street, New York City.

The following persons have promised occasional contributions to its pages:

Maj.-Gen. HOWARD, Washington.	Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, New York.
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The American Freedman.

THE DIFFERENCE.

WE have recently received from a friend and contributor a letter containing the following question :

"Can you tell me the difference between your society and the one at 53 John street?"—[the American Missionary Association.]

This question is frequently asked by contributors both in this country and abroad. We will endeavor in a few words, concisely and impartially, to answer it. Perhaps we can not do it better than by placing the fundamental articles of the two societies in parallel columns. Thus the reader may see for himself what is that difference.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

ART. II. The object of this Society shall be to send the Gospel to those portions of our own and other countries which are destitute of it, or which present open and urgent fields of effort.

AMERICAN FREEDMANS UNION COMMISSION.

"ART. II. The object of this Commission is the relief, education, and elevation of the Freedmen of the United States, and to aid and co-operate with the people of the South, without distinction of race or color, in the improvement of their condition upon the basis of industry, education, freedom, and Christian morality. No school or depot of supplies shall be maintained from the benefits of which any shall be excluded because of color."—ART. II. CONSTITUTION.

The American Missionary Association is, as its name indicates, a missionary society. It is organized to spread the Gospel. It sends out missionaries and plants churches. Its labors are not confined to the freedmen nor to this country. It has literally carried the war into Africa, where it supports mission stations. Its schools, though lately assuming a great importance, are really but incidental to its chief work, which is ecclesiastical. As a missionary body, it naturally prescribes a creed as a condition precedent both to membership in the organization and to support in the field. As the organ of a denomination it naturally adapts itself—among the freedmen as elsewhere—to the requirements of the body it represents. Its president, secretaries, and a large proportion of its Executive Committee and Vice-Presidents belong to the same denomination, and its schools are under their direction, though it welcomes among its corps of teachers members of other churches, if Orthodox or Evangelical in their belief. Such is the American Missionary Association. It is the chosen organ of the Congregational churches for the preaching of the Gospel among the freedmen, and is every way entitled to their support for that purpose.

The American Freedmans Union Commission, on the other hand, was organized wholly

for the purpose of relieving the destitute and educating the ignorant. It plants no churches. It commissions no missionaries. It is not the organ of any denomination. It is in no sense a church society, nor is it founded to compete with the churches. It is their forerunner, and, in the common cause, their coadjutor. The call of God in the cry of His perishing summoned it into existence. It was born of the travail of war. It is for the freed people what the Sanitary and Christian Commissions were for the soldier. It relieves their pressing necessities, establishes schools for them, sends them efficient teachers, and its officers are chosen without regard to their ecclesiastical relations.

It has been sometimes said that the American Missionary Association combines education with religion, and the American Freedmans Union Commission divorces them. This latter allegation is a mistake. What God has joined together let no man put asunder. We account our work a religious work. We have entered upon it at the call of God and in humble trust on Him. We aim to teach not only the rudiments of reading, writing, spelling, but the elements of a Christian morality and godliness. The Bible is the accepted source of all such instruction. And while no ecclesiastical connections or doctrinal beliefs are required as a prerequisite, its members and its teachers are men and women of religious faith and earnest purpose; and a large majority are, in fact, members of what are known as Evangelical churches.

We have meant to enter into no argument on the subject of the difference between the two societies. We have sketched this comparison not for the purpose of discussion, but of definition; not of our own suggestion, but in answer to many and reiterated inquiries. We are indeed clear as to the true method of procedure in the work of Southern regeneration. Let each denomination confine itself to its own chosen body for its missionary work. Let all combine without reference to sect or party in that educational work which belongs to all. We are sure that this course will best subserve the cause both of popular education and of Christian evangelization. But there are those who dissent. They prefer to labor altogether through denominational organs. Whether they be Friends or Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, or Congregationalists, we have no controversy with them. We are not their rivals. Our aims and ends are one, though our methods are different. And whosoever we find working in the same field for the elevation and redemption of humanity, we count a friend. We rebuke no man who is casting out devils because he follow-

eth not us. For he that is not against us is for us. Certainly we are actuated by no jealousy, either of the American Missionary Association or of the Church which it represents. On the contrary (the writer of this article being a supporter of the one and a member of the other) we only endeavor to enunciate clearly the difference between two societies whose constitution and original design are essentially different, though, for the time, their work is very similar.

The difference in the relative amount of work accomplished among the freedmen by the two societies is indicated by the following comparison of the annual reports:

AMERICAN FREEDMANS UNION COMMISSION.	AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.
Cash expended, ...\$318,670 08	Cash expended, ...\$371,536 78
Supplies shipped, ... 490,756 27	Supplies shipped, ... 165,441 60
\$809,426.35	Total,\$377,027 78
Teachers in the South, ... 760	Teachers and preachers, ... 353

We believe the foregoing to be a fair, though concise, statement of the difference between the two bodies. The practical working of this difference is well exemplified in the following letter:

"REV. L. ABBOTT:

"DEAR SIR: The rules of most societies sending teachers into Tennessee render it impossible for me to secure aid for cases like the following: Mr. O. L. Andrews, a native of the State of New York, a Union soldier who lost a leg in the war, is now teaching a freedman's school at Cleveland, this State. He is a moral and worthy man, and the colored people are not able to pay him more than \$15 per month. Not belonging to any church, he could not be commissioned by any of the societies according to their rules, except yours. He deserves aid; he has a family, and has undertaken this school at my suggestion, and against some opposition. He has 65 pupils, and has received only \$6 the past month. The point is an important one, and I earnestly hope that your society will give him a commission, and pay him, say \$25 per month, while he continues the school with his present success. The Bureau has repaired the school-house for him, but we have no authority to pay teachers. I hope you will come to my aid in this case, or I fear the poor soldier will have to give up. He is a good scholar, and could have a white school in the place, but declined it for this.

"I requested Gen. Lewis, our Assist. Com., to write you. I very much need teachers from time to time. Can you let me have six or eight in the course of the next two months?

"Please let me know the decision as to Mr. Andrews.

"Yours fraternally,

"D. BURT, Supt. Education

"Freedmen's Bureau, Tenn.

"Formerly pastor Cong. church, Winona, Min.

"NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 30, 1866."

It is hardly necessary for us to add that the Corresponding Secretary of the Commission has written to Mr. Burt assuring him of Mr. Andrews' support.

The education of the freedmen is, in its rela-

tions to the Government, an enterprise of social, civil, and industrial reconstruction. The American Freedmen's Union Commission is working in co-operation with the loyal and true men of the country for the enduring reorganization of Southern society. It contemplates the early rehabilitation of the Southern States, either as States or Territories, and is preparing against that event a system of popular education, which shall be altogether unexceptionable: a system which, like that of the North, shall be absolutely free from all sectarianism and all suspicion of special denominational control.

THE STEEDMAN-FULLERTON COURT-MARTIAL.

It is due to the friends of the freedmen, in this country and abroad, that whenever mistaken, reckless, or malicious charges have been brought against the agencies, official or popular, that are undertaking to make citizens of those who were lately slaves, and these charges have been refuted, or have refuted themselves, the facts should be published as widely as possible.

It is well known that the weight of the censure which the President's inspectors, Generals Steedman and Fullerton, cast upon the Bureau, fell upon its officers in North Carolina. A court-martial was convened, a lengthy trial ensued, and for months the findings were carefully concealed from the public, who had been able partially to examine the testimony on both sides, and to arrive at conclusions of their own. What befell Assistant Commissioner Whittlesey is sufficiently implied in the following "reprimand" from Gen. Howard:

"In compliance with instructions embraced in General Court-Martial Orders No. 212, dated November 17th, 1866, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, requiring me to reprimand Brevet Brigadier-Gen. Eliphalet Whittlesey, Colonel Forty-sixth United States colored troops, I have to say that the findings and sentence of the second specification of charge No. 1 are deemed sufficient censure. A life of integrity, devoted to the welfare of his fellow-men, an army record above reproach, and conduct that calls from the court such an expression as to his fidelity to the Government and his honesty and justice to the freedmen under his charge, make me join with the court in the belief that some inadvertence to the gravity of the facts reported to him occasioned his neglect to order a prompt and thorough examination. To the extent of the above implication, I do hereby reprimand Brevet Brigadier-Gen. Eliphalet Whittlesey. On the receipt of this order, Gen. E. Whittlesey will report by letter to the Commissioner for re-assignment to duty."

The case of Chaplain Glavis, as we happen to have the official order before us, will admit of

a little more detail. The charges against him were threefold: I. "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline;" II. "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman;" III. "Wrongfully and knowingly selling and disposing of the property of the United States, furnished and to be used for the military service thereof."

I. Three specifications: (1.) The accused had a partnership interest in a plantation near Goldsborough, employed upon it freedmen who were his proper trust, and furnished them rations; (2.) The same, with the naming of an additional partner; (3.) The same, and that further he did not pay the laborers promptly or equitably.

Now, the court found the chaplain guilty on the first specification, except as to furnishing the rations; on the second, guilty, "but that the rations furnished [] were not the property of the Government," and of course, therefore, no blame could be attached in the premises; on the third, of neglect, etc., *not* guilty; from which we gather that the chaplain's offense thus far was having a partnership interest in a plantation. "Guilty."

II. But the charge of ungentlemanly conduct is confined to a single specification: that Chaplain Glavis had falsely answered that his interest consisted solely in a loan to one of the planters implicated, whereas it was one of partnership.

The court (believe it who will) *acquitted* the chaplain of this charge—that is (charge I), he *was* guilty of the fact of partnership, but (charge II.), *not* guilty in denying that fact.

III. One specification: The chaplain had in his official keeping "a large quantity of men's and women's clothing, blankets, and shoes, property of the United States," for its military service, and knowingly disposed of these goods to persons other than freedmen and refugees, to "the value of about four hundred dollars," of which the chaplain received not less than "two hundred and sixty dollars," and made no account to Government.

The court found him guilty, with certain important exceptions. They reduced the "large quantity" of clothing to "blankets" only, and these but "twenty-eight," worth only \$198, and netting the accused only \$43. And since this is the only finding which is not self-contradicting or destructive of some other, it is the only one on which the harsh sentence of the court can rest without examination.

Now, the facts in regard to the blankets (and they were all laid before the court, with indisputable vouchers) were simply these:

The N. Y. Branch of the A. F. U. C. had received from English friends of the freedmen

sundry blankets made on the other side and expressly marked "U. S."—which afforded the pretext of a charge of peculation. These the Branch had forwarded to Chaplain Glavis, in whom they had confidence, authorizing him to give or sell them to the freedmen, according to his best judgment. He did both, and realized for the Association the sum of \$41.89 (the \$43 of the court). This was a matter entirely between him and it, and as such was never a subject of reproach or misunderstanding on the part of the Society, their accounts showing no discrepancy, but the contrary.

We have been thus particular to expose what may be considered a test case of the inquisition directed against the Bureau. It proves that there is such a thing as being "guilty" without being culpable; and by its failure to prove anything else, it is one of the strongest arguments for the upright management of the Bureau, for which, indeed, the character of the Commissioner, Gen. Howard, always has been and still is the highest guaranty.

BALTIMORE.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

THE anniversary of the Baltimore Branch was held, November 23d, at the new Assembly Rooms, a numerous and sympathetic audience being in attendance. The meeting was called to order by Wm. J. Albert, Esq., who introduced Rev. Wm. Bruce, of Baltimore, by whom the prayer of the evening was made, initiatory to the proceedings of the occasion.

The report of the Secretary was read by Joseph M. Cushing, Esq. The various Friends' societies at home and abroad have contributed during the year about \$7000; the N. E. Branch and the Pennsylvania Branch have contributed in money and teachers; and the Central Commission, besides an appropriation of \$5000 for a normal school, has contributed from its treasury \$2500 for the work in Maryland. In Baltimore, \$5800 have been contributed. Great aid has also been received from the Freedmen's Bureau in the erection of school-houses, and the colored people have manifested eager willingness to contribute of their small earnings to the support of the schools and teachers. The work has met with much prejudice and some active opposition; scholars have been annoyed, teachers insulted, school-houses burned, and, with a few noble exceptions, no protest has been heard from the Christian churches of the State. This is made justly the theme of a well-merited rebuke:

"All these things," the report goes on to say, "have had a bad effect, and we found a deaf ear turned when we ap-

piled to the Legislature for aid last year, and our way seemed hard, despite our many and great encouragements, when we remembered that we only asked for these colored people the thing which was just and rightly due them. For many years they have paid school taxes, and have reaped no benefit. We hope this will not longer be the case, but that our City Council and Legislature will this year do liberal things, and give to this large population a chance to acquire some share of education. The colored people in this city pay taxes on over a million of dollars in the savings-banks alone, and in addition to this pay considerable taxes upon other property.

"This cause of their education has always had the support of many of our largest tax-payers, and the mayor of the city has always warmly supported it, and if you will unite with us and use what influence you can, we shall obtain from the City Council an appropriation sufficient to enable us to continue our work in the city. We are an association without sectarian or political bias; we welcome aid from all men everywhere; we appeal to all classes and conditions of men; we invite co-operation from all persons who believe, with us, that every one is better by as much as he is enlightened; that intelligent labor is more valuable to the State than ignorant drudgery; that the progress of a State morally and materially is in proportion to the knowledge of its people; that an ignorant and degraded population is an element of weakness and danger; who believe that ignorance breeds vice, and that prevention and punishment of crime are more costly than a common-school system.

"We labor on in the hope that the State will speedily assume this duty of educating the colored people within its borders, a work which properly belongs to the State, and which may not safely be neglected. We work now only because the work must be done, and no others seem inclined to do it.

"We have now in operation in this city twenty-two schools, and in the various counties fifty-one schools. We have a school in every county in the State, except in Charles, Calvert, and St. Mary's counties, and we hope soon to open schools in those counties, if you will give us the means.

"Our seventy-three schools employ seventy-four teachers—twenty-three in the city and fifty-one in the counties. Many of the teachers are colored people, and all of them are trained for the special work of teaching, employing all the most approved normal-school methods, and subject to the most vigorous examination before we send them to take charge of a school.

"We have on our school rolls in the city 2,500 names, and in the counties 4,800; and in all the State 7,300 day and night scholars. Our reports from the various schools—which reports are made by the teachers every month—show an average attendance of 5,645.

"Note this, and remember that all the night-scholars have hard work to do all day, that many of the day-scholars have to aid in the support of their families, and then reflect how strong must be the desire for knowledge to induce people who have grown up in ignorance to make such exertions to obtain it, even inducing them to spend at school their only season of relaxation and amusement."

The statement of receipts and expenses shows that \$24,000 will be needed, in addition, to keep up the schools for the current year. For this, the Association depends largely upon an expected appropriation from the City Council, since, we believe, granted to them.

"In co-operation with our Association, some large-hearted and energetic ladies of Baltimore have established industrial schools for the females who attend our day and night schools, and have striven to teach them habits of industry and home comfort."

The idea of sewing-schools originated with two teachers of the colored day-schools. It was communicated to the ladies of the Branch, and was cordially approved by them. In November, 1895, a sewing-school was opened, a superintendent engaged, and thus the work commenced. From this beginning, it has grown until an auxiliary society was formed for the establishment and maintenance of industrial schools, materials were gathered, partly from the North, and the result already attained is four industrial schools, forty-two ladies as teach-

ers, and over five hundred scholars. The report closes with the following strong and earnest appeal:

"We began without means, trusting to the goodness of our cause and the kind feeling and good sense of the community, and we have not learned to doubt any of these, nor do we purpose to abandon this work until the State takes it up.

"We appeal to all charitable persons for aid, because these people for whom we ask are very poor and very helpless. The path of life to them has been very hard; their yoke has been grievous, and their burden not light. You will find none closer to your own doors than these; you will find none more needing help, none more deserving it.

"We demand aid of every Christian, because for these also Christ died, and because all philanthropy, and every effort to help the poor, to open the eyes of the blind, to teach the ignorant, and to win men from sin, has a right to ask and expect aid and maintenance from the followers of the Saviour.

"If the Christian church thought this State would make common cause for the purpose of teaching the colored people to read, before two years were over the Word of God need be no sealed book to any one of them, man, woman, or child.

"We urge this appeal strongly upon you all as citizens, because this matter deeply concerns, as we believe, the honor and safety of this grand old commonwealth. You ought not to sit idly by while within her borders dwell in ignorance 200,000 souls, nearly one-third of all her population, and here within the narrow boundaries of this very city live 40,000, one-sixth of its inhabitants.

"To these people the law has given freedom and legal rights; from them it demands obedience and service. They are now ignorant and comparatively unrestrained. You must either raise them up or they will drag you down. You must either make them able to know the laws so that they may obey them, or you must pay heavily to restrain them from and punish them for crime. You must either teach them chastity, thrift, sobriety, and decency of conduct, or you must dot your State with almshouses, jails, and penitentiaries. You need their labor, for without them your fields will lie waste, and your business operations be small. They need your money as wages, for without it they will starve or steal; hence you must teach them the value of contracts and the necessity of observing them; unless you teach them to read and write, they can not learn this. The advantages of educating them are great, and we can see no disadvantages.

"Therefore do we urge this cause upon this community by every consideration of humanity, Christianity, and sound political economy."

After the reading of the report, addresses were delivered by the Hon. Archibald Sterling, Jr., Rev. Dr. Dickson, Rev. Mr. Ware, Hon. Hugh L. Bond, and General Gregory. The meeting, which was largely attended by many of the best citizens in Baltimore, drawn together by no announcement of a star from abroad, but by their interest in the work, marks the progress of popular feeling in Baltimore, and, we trust, inaugurates a new era there.

THE MARYLAND BRANCH.

THE SOUTH—ITS CONDITION—CORRESPONDENCE.

In the *Baltimore American* for November 28th, we find an account of a visit by a committee of the Common Council to the freedmen's schools sustained by the Baltimore Branch of this Commission. The first school, No. 1, is located on the north-east corner of Calvert and Saratoga Streets. The school is in charge of A. L. Knight, principal, with eight assistants—Miss Phelps, Miss Perkins, Miss Shock-

ley, Miss Bass, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Sterns, Miss Waterhouse, Miss Smith. The school is divided into eight sections, each under the supervision of one of these ladies. It contains at present about three hundred and fifty pupils. A night-school is held in the same building by the teachers named. Some two hundred scholars attend the night-school. The Committee visited each room, where brief exhibitions of the progress of the scholars in arithmetic, geography, and other branches of common-school education were made, all to the completest satisfaction of the visitors. In singing, especially, the children received avorable comment from all. In the same building is contained the Normal School, in charge of Henry F. Harper. Six scholars are now in attendance. At East and Douglas Streets the school was in charge of Harry Wilson, with one assistant, both colored. The time of the Committee permitted their visiting but one other school, and their steps were turned to the Point School at Eastern Avenue and Dallas Street. This school is in charge of Joseph Browne and Miss Campbell. It has an average attendance of one hundred and twelve scholars. An infant-school, taught by the same persons, is held in the afternoon, with an attendance of sixty children, and an evening-school with one hundred adults. At all of the schools visited, examinations were had similar to that in the school No. 1. Each redounded to the credit of the teachers and the scholars. It is a rule in all the schools that no corporal punishment shall be used, and the discipline of the scholars is of the most laudable character. The visitors here ceased their duties for the want of further time, and the members of the Council who accompanied the party seemed very favorably impressed with the results of the trip, expressing themselves as desirous of making an ample appropriation of money to be applied to the education of the colored children, and to the support of the schools already established.

THE NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

MISSISSIPPI.

Miss E. DARROW writes from Rodney, Miss., Dec. 2d, 1866: "The school enterprise at Rodney is still moving on. The sanitary condition of the school is good. The children are making great improvement in their deportment as well as in their studies. Our Sabbath-school is large. A little assistance in way of question books, papers, Scripture cards, etc., will be gratefully received. We very much need a few Bibles for the Bible-class. We have a good supply of Testaments."

MISSOURI—OPPOSITION TO THE SCHOOLS.

While in general there are abundant indications of an improving tone and temper in Southern sentiment toward the freedmen, and a steady decrease of any active opposition to their elevation, in the interior regions where newspapers are unknown, and churches and school-houses rarely seen, there are still to be found the slumbering embers of the old bitterness, which every now and then breaks forth in some overt manifestation. It took a long time for emancipation to penetrate these interior sections, and we must expect it will take still longer for education to take possession of these comparative wildernesses. We are not surprised, therefore, to receive such communications as this one, just received from the interior of Missouri. We omit names and places for evident reasons:

"I verily believe, if the colored people of this region were to manifest their manhood in the manner the freedmen did in New Orleans on the occasion of their massacre there, that New Orleans would be placed in the shade. The reason those scenes are not enacted is because (as an influential man and merchant proudly told me last week) 'the niggers here come at the sound of their master's bell as they always did, and are doing very well.' He also told me angrily that he would spend one thousand dollars to break up any school that we established there. Next morning, while I was talking to two colored men on the street, two desperadoes made their appearance within a few paces of us, and made all the demonstrations belonging to a contemplated raid with clubs and stones, but after enjoying my gaze a few minutes they sneaked back under cover no doubt to make a draw on that thousand dollars.

"Yesterday morning at —, I was personally notified, in language that I will not repeat, to leave, and if I spent another night there tar would be my portion, which, judging by the looks of several, would be mild treatment compared with what they would be pleased to give me. In the town and vicinity were from three to four hundred colored people who had been waiting and praying for nearly two long years for the Lord to send them a teacher. They rightly thought that freedom brought Christian friends, teachers, and schools to aid in their elevation, but as yet none of those blessings, much different from slavery, had appeared.

"The propriety of having Sabbath and day schools among them had not been even considered among the many professedly good Christians in the city, as one of the best ones very innocently told me. I canvassed the town for a school-room, but could obtain one on no terms, and left the next day. The colored people seemed stirred up to life with the knowledge that they had friends who would supply them with a teacher. I think they will soon erect a temporary school-room. One of our teachers (a young man) has gone to Fulton to make an effort to open school."

All this is very natural, though very bad. These men are simply five years behind the age. They are living in the days of the patriarchal institution. They will wake up by-and-by to the fact of freedom. Liberty dawns gradually. The valleys always lie in darkness for a while after the rising sun has tipped the mountain-tops with gold. The sun will get down into these interior valleys after a while. All these attempts to withstand the inevitable march of events in the progress of education will prove as futile as the efforts of Canute's courtiers to keep the rising tide from washing away their king, or Mrs. Partington's laborious efforts to sweep back the waters of the Atlantic with a broom.

EMPLOYMENT FOR FREEDMEN'S FAMILIES.

The fact that thousands of families of freed-people have and are congregating at Washington and other Eastern cities, in great destitution and without any means of support, has induced General C. H. Howard, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, to visit some of the Western States to effect, if possible, an arrangement by which families of freed-people may obtain homes and employment, chiefly in the country and on farms.

At a special meeting of the North-western Freedmen's Aid Commission, recently held at their rooms, No. 26 Lombard Block, to confer with General Howard on the subject, the Commission unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Commission have listened with interest to the statement of General Howard with regard to the employment of the families of freedmen now unemployed in Washington and other places in his department, and that we entertain favorably his proposal; that this Commission undertake, in co-operation with the Freedmen's Bureau, to seek employment for such families, and will accordingly give notice through the papers and by our agents, and, when necessary, will open an office, and employ a special agent for this purpose."

The above arrangement affords the farmers of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa an opportunity to effect two good objects, namely, to procure the help they need on reasonable terms, and also afford help to the needy.

Let it be carefully noted that we do not ask employment for single able-bodied young men or women, who can easily obtain employment, but for families; men and their wives with from four to five children, to whom our cities

hold out but little inducement, but who may be of great service on a farm.

The failure of the crops in many sections of the South renders this appeal more imperative than it would otherwise be.

Any persons who may wish to avail themselves of this opportunity are requested to address Rev. H. B. Holmes, Cor. Secretary North-western Freedmen's Aid Commission, No. 26 Lombard Block, Chicago, Ill.

THE NEW YORK BRANCH.

MARYLAND.

THE N. Y. Branch has seven colored teachers in Maryland, and they are doing nobly. A letter from one of them appears below. Both as regards chirography and composition, none of our white teachers write more clearly. While reading a city library copy of "Livingstone's Expedition to the Zambesi," we noticed that some ruffian had scratched out African and written monkey instead, and that when his wrath waxed hot at an illustration of the negro's love of trading for itself, he vented his feelings in the exclamation: "What a proof of negro *intelligence*!" If such a venomous and ignorant creature were blackened outside, as well as in, he would make a very bad negro—a fit subject for missionary and educational effort. Miss Howard could teach him politeness and spelling, if it were possible, as she could a great many who speak contemptuously of God's creatures.

It will be noticed how generally our teachers have night-schools. (These being voluntary, and involving much extra labor, show, as do the Sunday-schools, that these noble women love their work on its own account.

QUAKER NECK, KENT COUNTY, Md., Dec. 6th, 1866.

REV. CHAMMOND KENNEDY:

RESPECTED SIR: Since my last report, I have opened the night-school, and have fifty scholars, the greater portion being males. Very much interest is manifested. Since the last session I have lost one of my scholars; he was a very promising young man. The general health of this portion of the Fourth District is good; the children are bright, active, and cheerfully obey their teachers; they suffer but very little from serious illness, with the exception of chills and fever. I very seldom meet with any cases of insubordination, and have been compelled to discharge but one since I first opened school here.

Very respectfully,
ADELINE T. HOWARD.

Here is another letter from a colored teacher, which swells the testimony that is reaching us from all quarters of the South, that the whites, especially the educated and wealthy, are becoming more friendly to our work:

ELETON, Md., Dec. 10th, 1866.

SIR: The school report has just reached me, and I hasten to fill the blanks, and return to you. Although my school is not a large one, I find a great deal to do in it. The progress of the children has been rapid. Our white visitors and the superintendent of the school (for white children) in this town, say that "they are astonished at the progress

and behavior of these children, who have just been put under cultivation." *I never saw anything die out as the prejudice against this school has.* It tells well for the intelligence of the community. My great difficulty here has been in having no school-room fit to teach in. This difficulty will soon be removed, as we are building a school-house. And, strange to tell, white men in this town who said, four months ago, the negroes should not have a school, men who spell the word negro with two g's, are among those who are contributing to this worthy cause. The colored people have had no incentives, hence they have but little energy. We should not expect too much from them, still we are trying to erect for them a high standard of morality, and hope to draw them up to it. No man can estimate the value of the work carried on throughout the South by charitable societies for the elevation of the oppressed race. The faithful laborer in this field is richly rewarded. Thank God it is my privilege to take a humble part in this great work.

Yours, for the elevation of the race,
JANE M. LYNCH.

NEARLY A THOUSAND DAY-SCHOLARS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In a letter dated Washington, December 10th, Superintendent A. E. Newton says: "You will see that, since the October report, the schools in M Street have increased from 328 pupils, with an average attendance of 275, to 489, with an average attendance of 391½; also that, with the two new schools at Corral Hall and Kendall Green, we have now a total of 730 pupils in this city, and 988 in the District. Since the end of November, a large class has been promoted in the M Street (First Ward) school to the highest department, largely increasing its number, and making room for many new pupils in the lower grades. These, however, are already nearly filled, some of them crowded."

"These schools continue to hold the leading position in all respects which was so generally accorded to their predecessors, the schools at Fourteenth and M, last season; and all the teachers are zealously laboring to maintain their high character. The highest department, Miss Lord's, attained an average attendance for the month of 95 per cent, and the whole school together of 80 per cent."

We wish we could print the whole of Mr. Newton's letter, but can not for want of space.

OVER FIVE HUNDRED DAY-SCHOLARS IN ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Mrs. H. C. Fisher's report shows that there are six graded schools under her charge in Alexandria; that 203 of the pupils spell and read easy lessons; that 72 study advanced readers, 107 geography, 121 arithmetic, and 131 writing. Sixty-eight were free before the war, and 27 are over 16 years of age. She reports 3 Sunday-schools, which have 190 attendants, and various night-schools, in which the adults are eagerly improving their opportunity to redeem themselves from ignorance.

OVER FOUR HUNDRED PUPILS IN RICHMOND, VA.

Our teachers in the capital of Virginia seem

to be making a specialty of night-schools, for every one is engaged in them, and no distinction between them and the day-schools is made in the consolidated report for November. The number of pupils enrolled is 443, and the average attendance is 351; in alphabet and primer, 229; in readers, 213; in arithmetic, 122; in writing, 220; and in geography, 21. Miss M. A. Cooke remarks: "Our schools are prospering; they ought to be; there is no reason why they should not be, and we intend to make them among the best. To-day we were favored with a call from the Inspector-General, who is making the tour of the Southern States. Shall we not receive a visit from you this winter?"

OVER FIVE HUNDRED DAY-SCHOLARS IN PETERSBURG, VA.

Miss Emily Hubbard, our superintendent in that city, reports 427 day and night scholars in the Gillfield School alone. Miss Hubbard has 7 teachers under her direction. This number does not include the two ladies who teach the Shaw School at Pocahontas, and report 144 pupils. The following passages of a letter from Miss Hubbard are well worth reading:

PETERSBURG, December 8th, 1868.

REV. CHAMMOND KENNEDY:

DEAR SIR: After so many weeks of watching and waiting, the light begins to break, and our way is at last clear. We are nicely accommodated with school-rooms, the Third Colored Baptist church having given us the use of their house until spring, when they are expecting to build the school-house, and Major Stone having succeeded in procuring a building of sufficient size to accommodate 400 pupils, which is well lighted, conveniently arranged, and in a good location, rented at \$35 per month. These, with the one erected by the Gillfield church, which has been occupied by the first four teachers, give us more rooms than are needed with the present number of teachers. The higher department, which I designate as the high-school, and to which classes are promoted from the several schools, it has been found necessary to remove from its former location to the building provided by the Bureau, on account of the increase of pupils at that place. So, under the present arrangement, Miss King has charge of the infant class in the First Primary; Miss Higgins, Second Primary; Miss Everson, First Intermediate; Miss Brown, Second Intermediate—these four constituting the Gillfield School. All the ladies attend the one night-school, which numbers upward of two hundred, and which is the most exciting part of the work. Miss Brown has a class of over fifty adults, who did not know the alphabet when they commenced, and in twenty-two evenings they have gone over the National Tablet, and can read quite readily in the First Reader. This has created a great demand for that particular kind of Readers, so that I shall be under the necessity of asking to have six dozen more of the First Reader, National Series, with one dozen each of Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 specimen copy-books, sent as soon as possible.

We are all becoming more and more impressed with the fact that the great work to be done for this people by the North, in particular, is to educate them. They certainly have a better knowledge of the truth taught in the Word of God than our people in general at the North. With all of our wisdom we can not teach them there as they are taught in that simple manner by their preacher. To know this one need only to listen, as did we the other Sabbath, to a lesson explained to a Sabbath-school of between 300 and 400 by Mr. Williams, who is their superintendent as well as pastor. Every part of the lesson was explained so clearly that the smallest child could not fail to understand; besides that he had the happy faculty of making the children tell it themselves, so that we were perfectly astonished at the prompt and apt replies to his questions. And it is wonderful how even the children understand what we call some of the difficult doctrines to be explained. So far as the colored people are concerned, with whom we have come in contact, there are but very few who profess to be Christians who can not

give a reason for the faith which is in them, and one need only to listen to them a few minutes to feel that they have the root of the matter in them. This is so contrary to any previously received opinion that I had of them that I am constantly subjecting myself to embarrassments on this account, and I must say that never in my life have I felt so poorly qualified to impart instruction as when standing before a class of men which I have taken in the Gilfield Sabbath-school, though many of them are unable to read.

Respectfully,

EMILY HUBBARD.

OVER TWO HUNDRED DAY-SCHOLARS IN
RALEIGH, N. C.

The Misses Graves, Walrad, and Blood send an encouraging report of the Johnson School for November, from Raleigh, N. C. Out of 203 registered pupils, 172 was the largest number present at any session, and 149 the average attendance for the month; 196 were reading and spelling, and 129 were in mental arithmetic; 48 studied geography, and 110 were writing on copy-books and slates. Not one-tenth were pure black, and five or six were apparently white. We were told that a boy, who walks four miles to school, stays at home three days in the week to lend his shoes to his sister, so that she also may learn. Much of such noble sacrifice and endeavor is hid under the frequent smallness of the "average attendance;" but, we may be sure that, if these children have any thing like a chance, they will show what God has made them capable of becoming.

We have flourishing schools at Newbern, Trent Camp, Oxford, Elizabeth City, Plymouth, and Edenton, N. C., whose reports we shall notice hereafter.

FLORIDA.

Of our sixteen teachers in that State, three are alone: Miss Henry, at Palatka; Miss Bent, at Gainesville; and Miss Reford, on Mr. Knapp's plantation, near Micanopy. The first two are sowing where such good seed would fall from no other hands. They have many trials to encounter, but their lot is to be envied. They are expounding the meaning of freedom by their lives to hundreds who but for them would scarcely know that they are free. These are the women of whom the Republic should be proud—as proud as of her bravest soldiers—for with none of the excitements of war or the inspirations of fame, they are showing such heroic courage and devotion as are seldom displayed on the field of battle. The following is an illustration of military promptness and Christian cheerfulness in the discharge of duty:

"REV. CRAMMOND KENNEDY:

"DEAR SIR: Last Friday morning I received a letter from you saying that duty seemed to call me to Gainesville. I immediately made preparations for my departure, and at one o'clock that night I was on my way to my old field of labor.

"I was very pleasantly situated at Jacksonville, and think I could have made myself very useful there. Our schools had just been graded. I had the grammar department, and had the prospect of having a fine school. Nevertheless, I am more than grateful to you for sending me

to Gainesville. The colored people are delighted to see me back again.

"Very respectfully, CATH. R. BENT.
"GAINESVILLE, Dec. 7th, 1866."

BOOK NOTICES.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF DISTINGUISHED GENERALS. W. F. G. Shanks. Harper & Brothers.—Mr. Shanks was the war correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald*. He had good opportunities for becoming acquainted with the habits and characteristics of some of the leading generals, and seems to have improved his opportunities well. The book is more than its title indicates. It is rather a series of pen-and-ink portraits than a mere collection of reminiscences. Not being personally acquainted with the originals, we can not vouch for the accuracy of the likeness; but we can vouch for their graphic and artistic character. They present what the photographers would call a fine picture. In truth, we have nowhere seen a clearer, and, as we judge, a fairer delineation of the four great figures of the later part of the war than is given us in these portraits of Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan. Sheridan, a leader rather than a general, the Murat of America; Thomas, imperturbable, of cold exterior, though not truly passionless nature; Sherman, nervous, energetic, electric, great in marches and imperfect in battle; Grant, combining the energy of Sherman with the calmness of Thomas, powerful alike in battle and march. We do not think Mr. Shanks does Rosecrans justice, whom he judges alone by the one fatal mishap of his life, the battle of Chickamauga; this ought not to suffice to erase from memory the battles of Corinth and Stone River; nor to Gen. Buell, whose tardy movements in Tennessee lost all the ground that Mitchell had gained, whose indefensible delays sacrificed Colonel Wilder at Bowling Green, and whose unaccountable miscomprehension of the situation alone prevented him from utterly destroying Bragg's army at Perryville, and nearly resulted in the destruction of his own. In this record we find nothing to justify the encomium, "a perfect soldier—physically and mentally a perfect soldier." It will be hard for the unprejudiced reader of history to believe that Gen. Don Carlos Buell was really in earnest in his work. He must be classed among the proslavery sympathizers who hoped not to conquer the South with a naked sword, but to compromise with it, with the sword left in the scabbard. On the whole, however, these portraits are drawn by one who evidently is a keen student of human nature, and are neither

marred by fulsome praise nor violent abuse. They afford not only interesting reading for a winter's evening, but real and valuable information to all who desire to get a glimpse of the interior life and character of the men who were prominent in quelling the great rebellion.

ANDERSONVILLE PRISON. By Ambrose Spencer. Harper & Brothers.—This book is written by a gentleman who lived near the prison, a man of Northern birth and evidently loyal principles. It gives an account of the foundation of the prison, the method in which it was conducted, the action and attitude of the rebel government, and of the neighboring population in respect to it, with some description of the individuals connected with the prison and of incidents in prison life. It is a plain, simple narrative of facts, to which the writer makes no attempt to add interest by dramatic description. As a contribution to the history of the rebellion, such a work is necessary and therefore valuable. But alike for the honor of America and the future peace of the two sections, henceforth to live as one, we sincerely trust that all such black records of barbarism and cruelty as Andersonville affords may be blotted from popular memory as speedily as possible.

WILLSON'S READERS AND SPELLERS. Harper & Brothers.—The peculiar characteristic of this series lies in the fact that they aim to impart as far as possible useful information. For this purpose they contain a series of articles on various subjects of science and history, graded to the capacity of different pupils, and so arranged that when the five volumes have been carefully read, the student, in addition to a knowledge of reading, will have acquired a considerable knowledge in many departments of study, not of course thorough or perfect, but nevertheless such as will lay the foundation for more complete instruction afterward. This system is of course but imperfectly attempted in the earlier readers. Beginning with the Third Reader, however, we have first a series of Bible stories, next what are called moral lessons, then a systematic arrangement of lessons on zoölogy. The Fourth Reader contains human physiology, ornithology, botany, and natural philosophy, with miscellaneous selections and sketches from sacred history, among which are poetical selections, such as "Hagar in the Wilderness," by Willis, and the "Overthrow of the Philistines," by Heber. The Fifth Reader contains the "Natural History of Reptiles," a continuation of physiology, natural philosophy, and botany, the "Natural History of Fishes," physical geography, chemistry, geo-

logy, and ancient history. These subjects are treated in a series of wisely graduated reading lessons. They are admirably illustrated by engravings of a fine order. They are made interesting and entertaining by an admixture of stories, by miscellaneous matter which may be used in the discretion of the teacher, and by poetical selections. Thus the eleventh part of the Fifth Reader, devoted to ancient history, has in it some fine selections from "Macaulay's Lays," and those on natural history in its various departments are enlivened by poetical selections of an appropriate character. In one of the intermediate series we note Gray's *Elegy*, really beautifully illustrated. This series possesses this considerable value for the freedmen, that it will give them an instruction in branches with which very likely they would otherwise have no acquaintance. Let us add that these series, properly used, can not fail to awaken in all children what they very much need, an interest in nature and science, and must popularize subjects of which now, unfortunately, the scholars have almost a monopoly. But for this purpose the teachers should be themselves familiar with the subjects treated, able to explain them to the children, and, comprehending the right use of the books, endeavor to make them in some respects manuals of study, as well as exercises in reading. It is scarcely necessary to say that the books are finely published, the type, paper, binding, and especially the engravings being all that can be desired.

There has been some question raised as to the practicability of the attempts thus made to combine instruction with mere elocution. In order to give our readers the best light on this question, the practical value of the books, we wrote to the Superintendent of Instruction under the Bureau in Virginia, a gentleman who to considerable experience as a teacher in one of the best New England schools, adds that which two years of superintendence of education of freedmen affords. His answer is as follows:

BUREAU R. F. AND A. L.,
Office Superintendent Education,
RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 13, 1866.

REV. L. ABBOTT, Gen. Sec.:

DEAR SIR: You ask my opinion of *Marcius Willson's* series of reading and spelling books. With the latter I am not well acquainted, but have been familiar with the Readers from their first publication, and am free to say to you, as I have uniformly said to teachers, superintendents, and others, that, all things considered, I regard them as the best series before the public. The leading peculiar feature of this series

was a happy inspiration of the author, and the execution of the plan so well done as scarcely to admit of improvement. Mr. Willson's style of composition in the lower numbers of the series, and something of his plan in the higher numbers, have been imitated by some later writers of school readers, with decided advantage to their works. Hence Mr. Willson has not only made a peerless series of his own, but has elevated the general standard of such works. Whenever my choice has not been constrained by circumstances, I have always used this series, both in the white and colored schools with which I have been in any way connected.

Yours truly, R. M. MANLY,
Superintendent Education.

LADIES' FAIR.

A MOST successful fair was held by the North Shore Freedmen's Aid Society, at New Brighton, on the 20th, 21st, and 22d of November, 1866. It was successful in more than one sense, for it was a great and genuine social pleasure as well as a pecuniary advantage, as we are informed by Miss E. W. Winthrop, Sec. N. S. F. A. S.

It was principally set on foot by the efforts of two or three ladies, and they found by beginning early in the summer to enlist their friends everywhere in this object of national, and not merely sectional, interest, that by autumn a great supply of beautiful articles was collected, with very little trouble. *Nothing was taken on commission*, consequently the sales were all profit, and the things were so tasteful as well as useful that they were rapidly and eagerly purchased. "A few sensitive souls" were deterred from attending a fair whose object was to help their *sable* fellow-countrymen, but their absence was atoned for by the good manners and cheerful contributions of those who did come. The ladies of the North Shore F. A. Society are thus enabled to support six teachers, and also to retain a small fund to purchase material for garments.

We never knew of a fair conducted so agreeably, with so great success, and so little trouble to all parties, and we wish all our friends and associates of the country societies would begin soon to prepare to imitate this example.

CLOTHING WANTED.

ALL of our auxiliaries that have or can quickly obtain new or second-hand garments for women and children, especially the latter, are earnestly requested to send them on immediately to E. C. Estes, 76 John Street. There is nothing like the amount of destitution that there was in the South last winter, but where crops have failed, and where labor is scarce, and laborers many, there is much suffering, which timely contributions will alleviate. An appeal on behalf of one hundred and fifty almost naked children reaches us from Lincolntown, N. C., *via* Montreal, with a donation of \$15 from Mr. Lesalle of Dundas, C. W., to help us to make the answer that we wish.

A case of clothing and shoes will be shipped to that point immediately.

Auxiliaries should invariably send invoices to Room 23 Bible House, and inclose duplicates with the goods.

AN editorial with reference to the Philadelphia Institute for Colored Youth, a letter from Dr. T. G. Wright, Columbia, S. C., and other interesting matter, are unavoidably crowded out.

Receipts of the American Freedmen's Union Commission.

Oct. 15.	Rev. D. C. Haynes, Canada, \$216 in gold	\$328 86
"	From same, Northern R. R. N. Y. coupon due Jan. 1, 1867	35 00
Oct. 20.	National Freedmen's Aid Union of Great Britain, £500	3,587 39
"	Birmingham and Midland Freedmen's Aid Association, £20, 14s. 6d.	148 63
Oct. 24.	Mrs. Jane Howard Green	50 00
Oct. 25.	Miss Martha Smith, Plainfield, Ct.	1,000 00
Nov. 7.	National Freedmen's Aid Union of Great Britain, £67 4s.	480 77
"	Birmingham and Midland Freedmen's Aid Association, £107—contribution of Brighouse monthly meeting of Friends	765 13
Nov. 15.	Rev. D. C. Haynes, Canada, balance of collections, \$61 80 in gold	58 86
Nov. 16.	F. S.	5 00
Nov. 17.	National Freedmen's Aid Union of Great Britain, £400	2,767 69
Nov. 26.	First Colored Baptist Church, Toronto, Canada, per Rev. J. H. Magee	62 23
Dec. 1.	W. M. Fish, Adrian, Mich.	2 00
"	Baptist Sunday-Sch., Sempronius, N. Y.	6 50
"	Ladies' F. A. S., Toronto, Canada.	26 93
"	Union Thanksgiving Collection, Stamford, Ct.	81 76
"	First Congl. Church, Ridgefield, Ct.	25 00
"	First Baptist Church, Rondout, N. Y.	32 60
"	Congl. Church, Stanwick, Ct.	6 00
"	C. H. Wilson, Derry, N. Y.	2 00
"	Congl. Church, Southington, Ct.	14 65
"	K., New York.	10 10
"	For Salary of Miss A. Campbell, Rose, N. Y.	50 00
"	Alpha Miller, Andover, Ct.	5 00
"	Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist Churches, Lima, N. Y.	60 01
Dec. 5.	Christ's Church, Bridgeport, Ct.	34 20
"	Rev. W. A. Smith, Hamilton, N. Y.	15 75
"	Rev. J. Van de Seeryster, Milwaukee	5 25
"	Union Meeting, Canajoharie, N. Y.	13 00
"	Congl. Church, Gilead, Ct.	10 00
"	Congl. Church, Middlebury, Ct.	19 08
"	Presbyterian Church, Cuba, N. Y.	13 00
"	Knowlesville, N. Y.	9 90
"	Church at Peterboro, N. Y.	13 21
"	Mary J. Vanderhoof, bequest of J. A. Vanderhoof	200 00
"	James E. Rankin	15 00
Dec. 6.	Congl. Church, Asylum Hill, Hartford	80 00
"	Episcopal Church, Wolcottville, Ct.	14 73
"	West Woodstock, Ct.	3 00
"	Union of Churches, Bethel, Ct.	11 00
"	Presbyterian Church, Movers, N. Y.	12 00
Dec. 7.	Freedmen's Association, Kendal, England, £50	344 44
"	Woodstock, by J. T. Morse	18 00
"	Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Congregational Churches, Bridgeport, Ct.	64 00
"	Congl. Church, Geneseo, N. Y.	10 50
"	Hatfield, Mass.	129 00
Dec. 8.	Troy, Ill., by Rev. W. D. Ross	9 50
"	Baptist Church, Troy, Ohio	80 50
"	Union Thanksgiving Service, Gowanda, N. Y.	16 00
"	Rev. J. C. Lenderling, Johnstown, N. Y.	31 03
Dec. 10.	Congl. Church, Hadden, Ct.	13 60
"	A. J. Hoyt, Coventry, N. Y.	10 00
"	Meth. Epis. Churches of Newcastle and Mount Kisco	14 00
"	L. Harlan	12 15
"	Rev. Supply Chase, Sec. Michigan Branch	500 00
Dec. 12.	National Fr. Aid Union of Great Britain, £1,000	6,685 95

Dec. 12.	Congl. and Methodist Churches, Naugatuck, Ct.	8 00
"	Freemen's Relief Association, Butternuts, N. Y.	34 53
Dec. 14.	Monticello Seminary Missionary Society, Godfrey, Ill.	30 00
Dec. 15.	T. H. Vance, Cuba, N. Y.	1 00
"	First Presbyterian Church, Rome, N. Y.	24 34
"	Madison, N. Y., by A. M. Lake	12 00
"	E. Petitpierre, V. P. Committee of Neuchatel, Switzerland, for 4,390	1,172 04
Dec. 17.	Congl. Church, St. Anthony, Minn., Rev. O. Clark	14 00
Dec. 19.	Congl. Churches, First and Second, Rockford, Ill., T. D. Robertson	102 08
"	Mary D. Smith, Sec., Romulus, N. Y.	7 00
"	Congl. Church, Fairfield, Ct., by Rev. E. E. Rankin	61 00
"	M. E. Church, East Hampton, Ct., by Rev. O. E. Thayer	8 65
"	Received but not accounted for	16
Dec. 20.	Mrs. A. McA. Thorburn, Spencersport, N. Y.	16 00
Dec. 26.	A. V. Stout, Treasurer of late Union Commission	1,149 28
Dec. 27.	National Freedmen's Aid Union of Great Britain, by John Taylor, Hous. Sec., £390	1,922 43

Total receipts from October 5 to December 27, 1866.....\$22,549 76

GEO. CABOT WARD, Treasurer.

By Edward F. Davison, Acting Treasurer, 123 Pearl Street, New-York, from October 29th to December 18th, 1866.

Collection, Rev. E. Colton, 39.45; Walden F. A. S., 50; Five Corners F. A. S., 62; Lewiston F. A. S., 41.25; Niagara Falls F. A. S., 134.41; Niagara, Canada church collection, 6.20; Buffalo F. A. S., 290; Trenton F. A. S., (Unitarian Socy.) 12; collection, Rev. E. Colton, 67.02; Fair Haven F. A. U., by E. Colton, 38.65; Gloucester, Mass., F. A. S., 107; Chas. G. Judson, N. Y., 50; R. R. Graves & Co., 200; collection, C. B. Wilson, Ramapo, N. Y., 44; collection, A. Brown, Bridgewater, N. H., 10.25; collection, So. Orange, N. J., Pres. Ch. thro. Rev. J. A. Maxwell; 40; N. J. Beebe, N. J., 10; Hartford F. A. S., 1300; J. Cassidy, Haverstraw, N. Y., 50; Fair Haven F. A. S., 41.86; collection, Rev. E. Brett, 21; Hastings-upon-Hudson F. A. S., 500; collection, Rev. E. Colton, 52.35; Port Byron F. A. S., 30.50; Scott F. A. S., 27; Nannett F. A. S., 250; Malone F. A. S., 54; Hume F. A. S., 19.60; Orange F. A. S., 1000; R. H. Butler, Binghamton, N. Y., 5; Rev. Jos. Cummings, Middleton, Ct., 122.29; Pres. Church, Williamstown, N. Y., Rev. A. Spencer, 16; L. M. Wise, 25; S. B. Caldwell, 25; Richard H. Browne, 25; Jos. T. White, 25; T. B. Young, 25; S. N. Haven, Staten Island, N. Y., 6; Newark, N. Y., F. A. S., 125; Hoosick, N. Y., F. A. S., 66.55; Leon, N. Y., F. A. S., 40; Candor, N. Y., F. A. S., 10; Auburn, N. Y., F. A. S., 35; Palmyra, N. Y., F. A. S., 125; N. E. A. U. of Great Britain and Ireland, 691.93; Horace James & Co., 790.64; Mrs. C. A. Wyeth, 100; Rev. Mr. Morton's Socy., W. Auburn, Me., 13.25; a mechanic, thro. Rev. Mr. Frothingham, 10; Jona. Aiken, Pauling, 1; John S. Pierson, N. Y., 25; Chas. E. Pierson, N. Y., 25; Cornwall F. A. S., 29.10; Royakton F. A. S., 27.75; Little Valley F. A. S., 40; collection by Rev. E. Colton, 108.57; Miss K. G. Crane, 427; North Shore F. A. S., 2000; Rev. W. T. Sabine's Socy., Ch. of the Atonement, 200; Rev. S. A. Clark, St. John's Ch., Elizabeth, N. J., 31.07; Church of the Covenant, N. Y., 170.65; Peter Cooper, N. Y., 50; A. D. Morton, Little Valley, N. Y., 5; churches of Fayetteville, N. Y., thro. M. J. Erdman, 25; Methodist and Congregational Churches, Hampton, N. Y., 24; Irvington F. U. S., 125; Whitesboro F. U. S., 51.50; Watertown F. U. S., 171.15; collection, Rev. E. Colton, 71.34; David Smith, Nyack, 25; Thanksgiving collection at Nyack, 41.05; Mrs. David Taylor, Cabin Hill, N. Y., 3; Miss Belle F. Brown, Winton, N. C., 1; Miss M. M. Brown, Winton, N. C., 10; Nassau Ch. collection, thro. C. Doolittle, 9.33; South Wales Ch. collection, 5; Yorkville Baptist Church, thro. G. W. Marlor, 9.15; Congregational Church, Greenwich, Ct., 87.80; Presbyterian Church, New-Rochelle, N. Y., 25.80; Reformed Dutch Church, Fishkill, N. Y., 15.55; Vernon F. U. S., 13.50; Old South S. W. Waterbury, Mass., 10; Miss K. G. Crane, 35; Rev. C. Beecher's Socy., Georgetown, Mass., 156.25; Vernon Thanksgiving collection, 18; West-Walworth F. A. S., 15; Thanksgiving collection, Silver Creek, N. Y., 10.50; Presbyteran Ch., Somers, N. Y., 8.70; Thanksgiving collection, Camillus, N. Y., 5.20; White Corners F. U. S., 51.30; Macedon F. U. S., 32; Thanksgiving collection, North-Date, 21; Thanksgiving collection, Pittsford, 11.75; Thanksgiving collection, Fair Haven, N. Y., 3;

Mrs. Sampson, 290; collection, Rev. E. Colton, 72.24; Greenwich F. U. S., 36.55; Auburn F. U. S., 250; Cohoes F. U. S., 310.50; Cortland F. U. S., 102.14; Oswego F. U. S., 40; Clean F. U. S., 13; Thanksgiving collection, Mt. Morris, 13; Marion and Walworth F. U. S., 58.05; Baptist Ch., Harpersville, 8.50; collection in New-Ohio, 10.47; Nathan Bishop, L. D., N. Y., 100; S. Second Baptist Ch., Danbury, Ct., 10; Thanksgiving collection, German Ch., N. Y., 14; Corning F. A. S., 125; La. Collome, Lausanne, Switzerland, 20; Thanksgiving collection, Amsterdam, N. Y., 18.35; T. O. Pendexter, 25; Chas. Scribner & Co., 100; Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, Thanksgiving collection, Montgomery, N. Y., 5.60; Thanksgiving collection, Catskill, 33.05; Unitarian Church, Buffalo, 23; Thanksgiving collection, Stamford, N. Y., 9.42; Mr. Freeman Dennison, 3; Phelps, N. Y., thro. D. R. Foster, 15.75; F. A. S., Ellicottville, N. Y., 33; F. A. S., Gloucester, Mass., 55; F. A. S., Galen, N. Y., 830; F. A. S., Newport, R. I., 206.31; F. A. S., Genoa, N. Y., 66.10; F. A. S., Schenectady, 108; F. A. S., Newark, N. Y., 125; F. A. S., Johnson Creek, 2; Thanksgiving collection, Verona, 26; collection, Rev. W. R. Long, 210; collection, Rev. E. Colton, 54.73; collection, Rev. E. Colton, 36.75; Orthodox Congl. Socy., Georgetown, Mass., 51.50; collection at public meeting held Oct. 24, 1866, 206.83; Presby. Ch., Constantine, N. Y., Thanksgiving collection, 12.75; Pittsfield, Thanksgiving collection, 2; Canonsville F. A. S., 23; First Columbus F. W. Baptist Ch., South-Edmonton, N. Y., Thanksgiving collection, 20; Nat. Freedmen's A. U. of Great Britain and Ireland, 1397.19; N. Y. State collection, thro. A. F. U. Com., 265; N. Y. State collection, thro. A. F. U. Com., 393.03; Rose F. A. S., 50; Westmoreland F. A. S., 13; John Leslie, Dundas, C. W., 15; Presbyterian Church, Nineveh, New York, 23.15.

RECEIPTS OF THE NEW YORK BRANCH.

Cohoes, Albany County, N. Y.—Collected by Rev. Walter R. Long, Agent: William Burton, 25; E. W. Fuller, 10; D. J. Johnston, 10; Egbert Egberts, 10; H. D. Fuller, 5; Alex. Frink & Son, 5; J. G. Root & Sons, 5; W. P. Baker, M.D., 5; G. H. Vermilyea, 5; S. A. Becker, 5; James Lamb, 5; Wm. Moore, 5; Jacob Travis, 5; S. V. Trull, 5; J. H. Parsons, 5; A. T. Becker, 5; Ira Terry, 5; James Hemstreet, 5; H. Thompson & Son, 5; Wm. Holbrook, 2; John Valley, 3; C. H. Adams, 5; A. Lansing, Crescent Post-office, 5; John Wood, 1; Wm. Child, 1; Joseph Wood, 1; A. C. Spencer, 1; James Farrow, 1; David Davenport, 1; J. W. Abbott, 50 cts; Nathan Thomas, 1; George Dixen, 1; Ransom Stone, 1; Wm. Pike, 1; James Keeler, 1; John Lind, 1; J. H. Masten, 8; Joseph Stevens, 1; Wm. H. Adams, 1; Wm. Hamilton, 1; Chas. McQuirk, 1; Martin Gilmore, 1; Jacob D. Clute, 1; Wm. R. Brooks, 1; James Briley, 1; Patrick Kane, 1; Henry Haworth, 1; Wm. Williams, 1; James Winterbottom, 1; A. J. Ballard, 2; Daniel Black, 50 cts; John Flaherty, 1; Richard Kane, 1; James McCune, 50 cts; D. W. Bonk, 50 cts; Wm. Watson, 1; Peter McDonald, 50 cts; J. C. Brush, 1; John Hilton, 1; C. D. Thompson, 50 cts; Silas Owen, 1; Walter Witbeck, 3; Deacon B. F. Clark, 1; Thomas Lansing, 1; James Johnson, 3; H. J. Vanderworken, 1; Robert Safely, 2; Archie Paul, 1; John Manden, 1; S. Hayward, 1; George Campbell, 2; John Clute, 2; Wm. Foot, 2; A. J. Griffin, 1; N. North, 1; A. Clark, 1; W. S. Gilbert, 2; T. W. Pease, 2; P. E. Marshall, 1; Sydney Alden, 2; P. Welker, 1; Chas. Hay, 1; Eliza J. McDowal, 1; J. P. Delahanty, 1; Charles H. Day, 1; Lucius Parkhurst, 1; Senn Barkeley, 1; C. T. Carter, 1; Abram Peck, 1; J. Hillen, 2; J. W. Brooks, 1; J. J. Miller, 1; Domas Goffe, 1; Thos. Duncan, 1; J. M. Hayward, 1; A. T. Calkins, 1; T. P. Hildreth, 1; N. W. Foster, 1; A. Wande, 2; F. R. Lewis, 1; Ralph Buss, 1; W. H. Longley, 1; John Dunlap, 1; O. H. Griffin, 1; A. Nuttall, 1; Joseph Reed, 1; Lysander Cooper, 1; W. Twelvrees, 1; D. H. Dutcher, 1; Wm. Buchanan, 1; O. P. North, 2; Edward A. Sessions, 1; E. E. Packer, 2; Mrs. Sarah E. Smith, 2; Mrs. David Smith, 1; George Hume, 1; Wm. Robertson, 1; James McKelham, 1; George Freeman, 1; L. Fredenburgh, 1; Wm. Kenwi k, 1; David Deltz, 1; Horace Crocker, 1; Geo. Ten Eyck, 1; Abraham Ten Eyck, 2; Wm. Manning, 1; Asahel Carpenter, 1; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Little, 1; Levi C. on, 1; John Donahue, 1; Wm. Kress, 1; Mrs. James Donald, 1; Jacob I. Lansing, 2; Edward N. Page, 1; B. C. Schermerhorn, 1; James S. Ten Eyck, 1; Leonard Cary, 2; Wm. Smith, 2; Mrs. David Smith, 1; George Hume, 1; Wm. Robertson, 1; James McKelham, 1; M. S. Younglove, 2; John Orlip, 1; Albert Ten Eyck, 1; Wm. H. Doty, 1; J. G. Richmyer, 50 cts; Sarah I. Beach, 50 cts; Kate Taylor, 25 cts; John Clark, 50 cts; James Clegg, 50 cts; Philip Michael, 50 cts; John Denning, 50 cts; Edwin Hitchcock, 50 cts; George W. Tarry, 50 cts; Thomas Newby, and hancs, 6; Charles A. McWilliams, 60 cts; E. M. Goddard, 50 cts; Chas.

Kold 50 cts; William Calvin, 25 cts; J. G. Scollay, 25 cts; G. Stevenson, 50 cts; Mr. Robinson, 25; L. Lewis, 50 cts; Henry Warhust, 50 cts; Wm. Leckie, 35; Michael Ivory, 2; E. B. Clark, 1; John Carter, 1; Frederic Kean, 2; Samuel Hall, 1; James Kelley, 1; S. C. Johnson, 1; Wm. Lawson, 1; Morgan Snowden, 1; Frank Schernhorn, 1; John Holmes, 1; Alexander M. Munroe, 1; Wm. Valentine, 1; Duncan Monroe, 1; George H. Filkins, 2; J. H. Cheesbro, 1; A. L. Smith, 1; W. Twichell, 2; John Land, 5.

Hoosick Falls, Reneslaer Co., N. Y.—H. Meritt & Son, 7; L. Wilder, 3; H. H. Parsons, 2; John L. Brown, 1; Wm. Powell, 60 cts; H. K. McLean, 2; John Gibson, Jr., 1; Mrs. Wooden Babcock, 25 cts; Edwin P. Alden, 1; T. P. Hewitt, 1; D. Thayer, 1; J. M. Rosebrooks, 1; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Cook, 1; Aaron Merrick, 1; H. W. Fowler, M.D., 1; Mrs. Mary E. Fowler, 1; John S. Wilder, 1; Mrs. Ann Haswell, 1; John Gibson, 1; A. B. Jaquith, 1; A. Kincaid, 1; Richmond Fisk, 1; Mrs. Ann Clark, and Electa Fowler, 75 cts; Mrs. Stephen Williams, 1; Geo. H. Dollar, 1; Warren A. Sibley, 1; B. Keck, Esq., 1; Gibson Sprague, 1; John P. McDoy, 1; Joseph Hunsler, 1; Mrs. Walter A. Wood, 10; H. Leaning, 50 cts; North Hoosick M. E. Church Congregational Collection, 75¢.

Waterford, Saratoga Co., N. Y.—L. Button, and daughters, 10; Mrs. H. B. Scott, 5; Doctor P. T. Heart, 2d, 5; Doctor John J. Dunlop, 5; James R. Blake, 5; John C. House, 5; Levi Dodge, 5; Geo. Gage, 3; G. W. Eddy, 5; M. C. Powell, 5; H. H. Ten Brook & Sons, 5; G. H. Stewart, 3; Mrs. E. House, 5; J. B. Enos, 5; Bullard & Denius, 5; E. Stewart, 2; Geo. T. Enos, 5; D. M. Van Hosenburgh, 3; Theodore Scott, 1; James Boyle, 1; Theodore E. Butler, 1; Samuel Landsboro, 1; Deacon George Hurd, 1; John B. Shepard, 1; Albert Leach, 1; Jabez Stone, 1; Mrs. C. W. Barringer, 2; Seth T. Harshaw, 1; Geo. C. Gage, 2; Wm. H. Hakes, 3; J. Bree, 1; M. C. Jones, 1; C. Teachout, 1; W. T. Seymour, 2; N. Groves, 1; E. A. Brewster, 1; J. B. Lewis, 1; David Gregg, 1; Geo. S. Waterman, 1; Elias Dummer, 1; Nellie Brown, 2; Ambrose Fowler, 1; Wm. Brewster, 1; T. Vanderwerken, 1; D. G. Smith, 1; Isaac H. Thorn, 1; Millin Bedell, 1; Mrs. John Stewart, 2; John Kennedy, 50 cts; James Anderson, 1; Robert Turnard, 2; Lucy B. Vanderberg, and son, 1; Charity Vanderberg, and J. B. Morrill, 1; Mrs. M. B. King, 3; Foster King, 2; Mrs. R. Powers, 1; Mr. and Mrs. Simon Visser, 150; Thomas Slaven, 1; John Higgins, 1; Joseph Harriman, 1; Henry De Groat, 1; Wm. H. Scott, 1; G. W. Hallett, 1; Bennett Vandecar, 1; Mrs. Susan Travis, 1; Mrs. A. E. Woodruff, 1; Benjamin Slade, 1; Gabriel Davis, and Laura Fisher, 1; Mrs. S. J. Salt, 1; D. B. King, Esq., 5; Mrs. H. H. McCoy, 5; Hugh White, Esq., 5; John G. Walker, 4; John Palmer, 2; David Gregg, 3; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fowler, 1; George Turner, 1; Chas. T. Brockway, and L. M. Smith, 1; Wm. H. Sherman, 1; Nicholas Wallis, 1; Wm. C. Shires, 1; Thomas Brooks, 3; C. H. Stewart, 1; C. Dunwoody, 1; Jared Vandecar, 1; Henry Steenburgh, 50 cts; E. H. Fonda, 1; Samuel L. Dorr, 1; C. A. Waldron, 1; J. Husted, 25 cts; J. H. Francisco, 1; Mrs. U. C. Allen, 50 cts; Mrs. Mary Gage, 1; M. D. Schoonmaker, 1.

Ansonia, New Haven Co., Ct.—Thos. Wallace, 5; Jeremiah H. Bartholomew, 5; Wm. R. Slade, 5; D. W. Plumb, 5; Individuals, 16 20.

Darby, New Haven Co., Ct.—L. De Forest, 5; Robert N. Bassett, 20; Individuals, 3.

Birmingham, New Haven Co., Ct.—G. W. Shelton, 5; Wm. E. Downs and wife, 10; Henry Somers and wife, 10; Individuals, 13 50.

Westville, New Haven Co., Ct.—Congregational and Methodist Union contribution, 14 02.

Fair Haven, New Haven Co., Ct.—Cash, 5; Samuel Hanningway, 10; Rev. W. H. Whittemore, 5; Captain Albert Thomas, 10; Willes Hanningway, Jr., 5; Individuals, 18; members of M. E. Church, 28 68; H. Mansfield, 5; Ambrose Clark, 5.

Durham, Middlesex Co., Ct.—Members of No. Congregational Church, 25 72; members of So. Congregational Church, 10 76.

Middletown, Middlesex Co., Ct.—A Lady, 5.
Salt Point, Dutchess Co., N. Y.—C. Butler, 5; John Pulver, 2; L. Pulver, 1; A. Pulver, 1; Cash, 50 cts; Mrs. Mary Briggs, 2; P. B. Sackett, 2; Charles Turner, 1; W. W. Huestis, 1; Cash, 50 cts; A. Sheldon, 1; Silas Rodgers, 3; A. R. Vail, 1; Collections for and in behalf Poughkeepsie Auxiliary, 80.

Collections by Miss Kate G. Crane: Farmington, Me., 30; A. G. S. 5; Mrs. D. A. Kimball, 5; D. J. Smith, 3; Cash, 1; James Bennett, 1; a Friend, 5; Mrs. Locke, 2; F. W. Whitney, 2 50; Lawrence St. S. S., 25; Elliot St. S. S., 10. Worcester.—Smyth & Bro., 10; Cash, 1; Cash, 1; Cash, 3; Cash, 50 cts; F. W. Payne, 2; P. L. Morr, 10; J. M. C.

Armsbury, 5; Cash, 1; A. S. Burbank, 1; Cash, 50 cts; J. R. Green, 1; Mrs. Loring, 1; Cash, 25 cts; Warren McFarland, 3; Cash, 2; B. Bigelow, 5; Mrs. Wilder, 50 cts; Mrs. Tabor, 50 cts; Prof. G. Walker, 1; J. F. Kettill, 1; J. P. K., 2; J. C. White, 1; S. W. Kent, 1; A. W., 1; W. A. W., 1; J. D. L., 1; Cash, 1; Cash, 1; P. A. F., 1; Mrs. W. R. Bigelow, 1; J. M. Barton, 1; Fred, 1; Mrs. D. Woodward, 1; F. H. Smyth, 1; T. R. Earle, 1; J. Pratt, 5; S. Reed, 1; Cash, 1; Cash, 1; Cash, 2; C. E. Stevens, 1; Cash, 2; Ward, 5; B. Walker, 1; J. Mason, 1; C. M. Miles, 1; Cash, 1; Cash, 1; E. J. S., 1; H. L. Parker, 1; P. Emory Aldrich, 2; Cash, 1; H. Bilss, 3; J. M. Scofield, 1; L. H. B., 1; Putnam W. Tark, 1; H. Ball & Co., 2; D. J. Griffin, 1; Cash, 2; A. E. Rice, 1; Cash, 2; Wm. Whitmore, 1 50; T. W. Wellington, 10; L. W. Pond, 10; Geo. Crompton, 10; Mr. Hohnan, 10; Church Howe, 10; E. O. Cleveland, 5; C. Colvin, 5; E. A. Goodnow, 5; R. Ball, 5; W. W. Rice, 5; J. B. Blake, 5; S. H. Bowker, 5; John Dean, 5; S. Woodward, 5; James White, 5; Wm. S. Mulfield, 5; George F. Hear, 5; I. Phillips, 5; A. G. Coes, 5; A. Brown, 5; E. Fisher, 5; Sumner Pratt, 5; Geo. S. Barton, 5; Willard Jones, 5; Joseph Chase, 5; J. B. Lawrence, 5; Jerome Barble, 5; Thos. H. Dodge, 5; B. Butman, 5; W. A. Fisher, 5; Wm. G. Strong, 3; Cash, 3; Cash, 3; H. W. Miller, 3; A. L. Rogers, 3; F. Whipple, 3; Hutchins, 3; Chas. B. Pratt, 2; J. E. Hastings, 2; Wm. S. Demy, 2; S. M. Kendall, 2; Chas. Fowler, 2; Loring Coes, 5; Blackstone Mills, 14; Woonsocket Mills, 20; Old South S. S., 20 37; A. De Witt, 5; Cash, 4; H. Fobes, 2; Cash, 2; J. F. Allen, 2; N. R. Chapman, 1; Clough, 1; P. W. Aldrich, 1; Samuel Houghton, 1; Cash, 2; Wilkisonville, 7.

Dover, Morris Co.—Collection, Presb. Ch., 20 33.
Morristown, Morris Co.—Collection, South St. Presb. Ch., 39 76.

East-Orange.—Collection, Presb. Ch., 19 15.

Newark.—Collection, South-Park Presb. Ch., 144 28.

Newclair.—Charles P. Baldwin, 100; J. R. Carter, 25;

Geo. S. Dwight, 20; collection, Presb. Ch., 84 30.

Belleville.—Samuel H. Terry, 10; Wm. Jackson, 10;

W. H. Webster, 5; Cash, 2.

South-Orange.—A. L. Dunnell, 10.

Irrington.—Joseph McChesney, 5.

Millburn.—Kenyon Cox, 10.

Newark.—Frederick T. Freelinghuysen, 50; Rev. Augustus Abert, D.D., 10; Joseph P. Bradley, 10; F. W.

Ricard, 53; Chas. G. Campbell, 10; J. H. Halsey & Co., 10.

Orange.—D. L. Wallace & Co., 50.

Meriden.—Ct.—Member Centre Cong. Ch., 1.

West-Meriden.—Members West-Meriden or First Cong.

Ch., 6.

Meriden.—Meth. Epis. Ch., 37 62; Baptist Ch., 27 62.

Cheshire, Ct.—Cong. Ch., 1.

Meriden.—Centre Cong. Ch., 17 90.

West-Meriden.—First Cong. Ch., 51 94.

Fair-Haven.—First Cong. Ch., 1.

Stratford.—Stratford Cong. Ch., 33 37.

Branford.—Mrs. Esther Beach, 2.

North-Branford.—Cong. Ch., 10 75; Levi Linsley, 5.

Branby.—Cong. Ch., 10.

Cheshire.—Cong. Ch., 42 45.

Durham Centre.—Sabbath-school, 8 24; W. A. Hart, 1;

H. Maltby, 5.

North-Branford.—Cong. Ch., 8 35; Jas. F. Linsley, 2.

Branford.—Union Service, Cong., Baptist, and Epis.,

16 16; Dea. John Plant, 5; Elduz Rogers, 5; Mrs. Esther

Beach, 3.

Report of Rev. Walter R. Long, Agent, for the month of

November, 1866.

Baldston Spa, Saratoga Co.—Titus M. Mitchell, Secretary

of B. F. H. A., 10; Mrs. Jonas A. Hovey, 5; R. Ketchum,

President of B. F. H. A., 5; Hilo Jones, 5; James W.

Horton, Esq., 5; H. Mann, Esq., 5; John McLean, 5;

Col. B. P. Baker, 5; J. D. Bancroft, 3; Nell Gilmour, 2;

Jonas A. Hovey, 2; Mrs. Ann Harner, 1; John Harner,

1; Mrs. S. M. Crane, 1; S. Seaman, 1; Sanford Smith, 1;

Geo. V. R. Lewis, 1; Mrs. V. R. Lewis and children, 1; B.

J. Barber, 2; Edwin Miller, 1; Mary Whiting, 1; Fred. A.

Thompson, 1; E. A. Frisbie, 1; Henry Brown, 1; Nettie

Lynch and P. Quackenbush, 1; Joseph W. Foster, 1; Ed-

ward Swart, 1; L. D. Richardson, 1; C. H. Van Valkenberg,

1; Albert McLean, 1; A. J. Lockwood, 1; John Smith, 1;

E. Garrett, 1; E. L. Miller, 1; S. R. Garrett, 1; R. Pinney,

1; H. Middlebrook and Noah C. Vibbard, 1; Olive Gilbert,

1; Libbie Whiting, 1; W. S. Smith, 1; Wm. T. Curtiss, 1;

S. D. Arnold, 1; Dr. L. Weed, 1; Lissie Sherman, 10 cts;

James Allison, 1; R. J. Allison, 1; F. T. Powell, 1; Mrs. S.

McBride, 1; David Cory, 1; Grose, 1; S. Gould, Senr.,

1; S. L. Elmer, 1; J. L. Bristol, 1; H. Crapo, 1; S. H.

Fryer, 1; M. K. Potter, 1; Widow's mite, 25 cts; Daniel

Bench, 1; S. L. Smith, 1; C. W. Smith, 1; Rev. O. J.

Squires, 1; Edward A. Parkinson, 1; R. C. Vandenberg, 50

cts; Abram Carey, 1; C. Comstock, 1; I. S. Lamorran

Esq., 1; S. P. Stapler and C. Foster, 1; S. R. Hammoce

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Wisconsin—Allen's Grove, Congl. Ch., 16 05; Asbury, M. E. Ch., 24 90; Berlin, S. S., 2 75; Bristol, 5; Beloit (additional), 5; Cottage Grove, First Pres. Ch., 22 45; Center, Congl. Ch., 8 80; Clinton, 7 95; Darlington (additional), 2; De Pere, Union meeting, 33 35; Cash, 5; Emerald Grove, 2 60; M. E. Ch., 5; Evansville (additional), 1; Footville, M. E. Ch., 13; Fairfield (additional), 2; Green Bay, Pres. Ch., 49; Hasmer, M. E. Ch., 14 30; L'Magnicola, School-house, (additional), 2; niast; S. S., 2;olia, Lowell, Union meeting, 14 45; Pleasant Prairie, S. S., 1; Cash items, 15 75; Racine, M. E. Ch., 10 53; Bap. Ch., 5 50; Cash items, 34 00; Shopiere (additional), 2 50; Spring Prairie, Bap. Ch., 11 43; Union Ch., 9 80; Cash, 50 cts; sun Prairie, Union meeting, 51 83; First Pres. Ch., 21 63; Cash items, 9; Somers, S.S., 6; Waukesha, M. E. Ch., 45 18; Union meeting, 15 74; Cash items, 19; Windsor, Congl. Ch., 58 85; West Bristol (additional), 16 50; Washburn, 1 50; Wilds Sch. House, additional 2; Wesley Chapel, 5 75; Cash items, 29.

Iowa—Alden, S. S., 3; Belle Plain, 90; Brookfield, S. S., 3 30; Bethel, S. S., 3 10; Boonesboro and Boone's Station, 36 10; Blairtown, 21; Clarence and DeWitt, 42 50; Cedar Rapids, 60; Clinton, 6; Dubuque, Pres. Ch., 32; Universalist Ch., 38; Meth. Ch., 8 35; Indianola, 46; Iuka, 8; Lisbon, 20 50; Mechanicsville, 12 80; Marshalltown, 50 25; Mt. Vernon, 21; Nevada, 12 50; Red Oak Grove, 50 50; Toledo, 20.

Indiana—Campbellburg, 5; Perrysville, L. C. Backles (coll. Dec., 1855), 36 30.

Minnesota—Burnside, 10; Cooks's Valley, 2 50; Center Grove, 25; Guilford, 14 75; Hastings, 35; Lake City, S. S., 6 45; Little Valley, 6 50; Money Creek, S. S., 5; Mazeppa, 16 40; Mantorville, 35; Minneapolis, by Rev. E. D. Scott, 8 50; Northfield, 75 90; Pine Bend, 10; Panselune, 17; Pedlers's Grove, David Hoople, 3 25; Spring Lake, 15 35; St. Paul, 228 33; St. Charles, 1; St. Anthony, by Rev. E. D. Scott, 5; Zumbrota, 1 40.

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